

## METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, May 1.—Silver, 74 3/4c, lead, 99.75; spelter, firm; copper, \$25.00 to \$31.00.

# The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS. INDEPENDENT. PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 1, 1917.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION  
TEN PAGES

UTAH—Increasing cloudiness, with rain tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Forty-second Year—No. 104.

Price Five Cents.

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

# GERMANY READY TO QUIT WAR STRIKES OCCUR AMONG MUNITION WORKERS

## PEACE OFFER AGAIN

### Another Proposal to be Made by the German Chancellor.

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, May 1.—The German government, through the German Imperial chancellor, will make another peace offer in the Reichstag on Thursday of this week, according to an announcement made today by the Berliner Tageblatt.

#### World Will Be Astonished.

"The world will be astonished by the moderation of the German peace terms," said the General Anzeiger of Düsseldorf, Germany, quoting in a recent dispatch from Berlin a statement given out to foreign correspondents.

For several months activity has been in progress in Germany as to the aims of the war. The Socialists vigorously opposed by the Pan-Germans are urging a clear statement of Germany's peace terms, on the basis of no annexations or indemnities.

#### Wheat Drops.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Reports that the Swiss minister, in charge of German diplomatic interests at Washington, had asked for a conference with President Wilson and that the German chancellor's peace terms would be outlined in an address to the Reichstag next Thursday, caused a sharp break in wheat prices today. May declined 16 cents to \$2.55, July 10 3/4 cents to \$2.15 and September 6 5/8 cents to \$1.82.

The late smash in wheat prices carried corn along. Closing quotations were unsettled at 35 1/2 to 5 1/2 cents net decline.

In the last hour of trading the market plunged headlong down grade on account of announcement that the Swiss minister at Washington, representing Germany, had asked for a conference with President Wilson; that immense strikes were in progress in Germany; and that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg would make a peace offer on Thursday. At the extreme point of the break, May was off 16 cents. The market closed demoralized, 6-8 to 14 cents net lower, with May at \$2.57 1/2 and July at \$2.12 1/4 to \$2.13.

LONDON, May 1, 1:52 p. m.—"In the Rhine provinces more than half the munition workers decided to strike today," wires the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph company.

"Eisen (home of the great Krupp works) is shut off from the rest of Germany and completely isolated from the world, in order to prevent the slightest information about strikes at the Krupp works from leaking out. Strikes are general in small towns near the Dutch frontier."

## FRENCH ATTACK PROVES FAILURE

BERLIN, May 1, via London, 4:46 p. m.—A French storming attack with fresh divisions yesterday failed between Prose and Auberville, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff.

The Germans in this area, it is added, hold complete possession of their positions.

On the western front yesterday twenty-five British and French airplanes and five balloons were forced down.

## INCREASES ON CAN GOODS SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Proposed increases in rates on canned goods which were to have gone into effect today from San Francisco on traffic originating beyond to Portland and Astoria, Oregon, were suspended today, by the Interstate Commerce commission until August 29.

The commission also suspended tariffs providing for an increase in the minimum carload weight from thirty to forty thousand pounds.

## TERRIBLE PLOT IS CONFESSED

Two Germans Confess Intention to Destroy Wall Street and Tap Trunk Lines.

### H A D PICRIC BOMBS

Former German Secret Service Officer and Expert Telegrapher to Make Future.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Confession was made in court today by Wolf Hirsch, arrested last night with Geo. Meyringer, both Germans, that they were of their way to blow up the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. with a bomb when intercepted by the police.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Intention to destroy a big Wall street institution, tap telegraphy trunk lines between Chicago, Washington and New York, send out false reports of President Wilson's assassination and U-boat raids on the Atlantic coast and then disrupt wires to prevent denial, all to affect the stock market for speculative benefit, was the ambitious plot confessed today, the police declare, by Wolf Hirsch and George Meyringer, two Germans arrested last night charged with having a picric acid bomb in their possession. The men were employed at Roosevelt hospital.

Hirsch, the police assert, besides being a chemist, is a former German secret service officer and a reserve petty officer in the submarine division of the German navy, while Meyringer, who was a kitchen man in the hospital, is an expert telegrapher and a student of finance.

The Germans expected, the police say, to make a fortune in Wall street on "short investments by instructing their brokers to buy just as the expected tumble in the market developed from the bomb explosion and the false news." Persons familiar with the market conditions have informed the police that the Germans either were misled about the probable outcome of such an occurrence in Wall street or that they are putting this story forward to hide their real intentions.

Hirsch and Meyringer have been shadowed since the war began. Even in the hospital laboratory, where they experimented, they were watched, the police say, orders having been given to the detectives to shoot either one on the first attempt to make use of bombs.

Hirsch supplemented before the court an alleged confession he had made earlier to the police that the explosion of a bomb at the Morgan office was a part of a scheme to create a stock market reversal from which he and Meyringer could profit financially.

He told the court he had made the bomb under the direction of Meyringer and another man in a laboratory at the Roosevelt hospital, where they were employed.

The men were held on \$10,000 bail each.

## TROOPSHIP IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

Carried Soldiers Proceeding From Australia to England—All the Troops Saved.

LONDON, May 1.—The Peninsular Oriental line steamship Ballarat of 11,120 gross tons, which was used as a troop ship, was sunk recently by a German submarine. All the troops were saved.

The Ballarat was carrying troops from Australia to England. The soldiers were rescued by British torpedo boat destroyers and trawlers.

The behavior of the troops on board the Ballarat was splendid, according to the reports made by the commanders on board, and recalls the heroism displayed by the soldiers at the time of the sinking of the British troop ship Birkenhead off the African coast in 1852.

The Ballarat was 500 feet long, 62 feet beam and 37 feet deep. She was built at Greenock in 1911.

## U. S. NAVY NEEDS FEW MORE MEN

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The enlisted strength of the navy now has reached 86,326, within less than 700 of the full war quota now authorized.

The marine corps has already completed its full authorized strength of 17,400, but both services will continue recruiting campaigns without modification as bills pending in congress are expected to give the navy an authorized total strength of 150,000 and raise the marine corps to 30,000.

## ALL WIRES ARE NOW CENSORED

Cables Out of U. S. and Telegraph and Telephone Lines Into Mexico.

### WILSON SIGNS ORDER

War Measure Now in Effect All Plans Worked Out in Detail.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—An executive order signed by President Wilson, providing for the censorship of cables out of the United States and of telegraph and telephone lines into Mexico, together with regulations governing the same were made public today by the committee on public information. The object of the censorship is to prevent the sending of information which might be of value to the enemy.

The committee announced today that arrangements have been made to put the executive order into effect immediately. "Conferences with the heads of the cable, telegraph and telephone companies have been held in Washington during the week, and all plans have been worked out in detail," said the committee statement. An expert personnel, previously selected, and the generous and complete cooperation of the various companies combine to assure expedition and efficiency from the outset.

The order was signed by the president under the authority vested in him by the constitution and by the congressional resolution declaring the existence of a state of war. Enforcement of the regulations is delegated to the war and navy departments.

#### Official War Order.

The order, dated April 28, is as follows:

"Whereas, the existence of a state of war between the United States and the imperial German government makes it essential to the public safety that no communication of a character which would aid the enemy or its allies shall be had.

"Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me, under the constitution and by the joint resolution passed by congress on April 6, 1917, declaring the existence of a state of war, it is ordered that all companies or persons, owning, controlling or operating telegraph and telephone lines or submarine cables, are hereby prohibited from transmitting messages to points without the United States and from delivering messages received from such points, except those permitted under rules and regulations to be established by the secretary of war for telegraph and telephone lines and by the secretary of the navy for submarine cables.

"To these departments respectively is delegated the duty of preparing and enforcing rules and regulations under this order to accomplish the purpose mentioned.

"This order shall take effect from date.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

#### Objects of Censorship.

The objects of the censorship, as announced by the committee, are:

1. To deny the enemy information of military value or any information prejudicial to the interests of the United States or to the interests of the enemies of the imperial German government.

2. To obtain information of value to the several departments of the United States government.

3. To prevent the spreading of false reports or reports likely to interfere directly or indirectly with the success of the naval or military operations of the United States or likely to prejudice relation with foreign powers or the security, training, discipline or administration of the naval and military forces of the United States.

Daniels Assigns Men.

Secretary Daniels has assigned Commander D. W. Todd, director of naval communications, to have charge of the cable censorship, and Commander Arthur B. Hoff will be in control of the New York division. Brigadier General McIntyre has been selected by Secretary Baker to direct the telephone and telegraph supervision on the border. The censorship of telegraph and telephones will affect the Mexican border only.

The committee on public information will provide the clearing house necessary to relate the activities of the naval and military censorship to every department of government.

These cable censorship regulations are issued for the guidance of the public. The text of the regulations is as follows:

#### Codes.

The following authorized codes may be used conditioned on the acceptability under the censorship regulations in effect in the foreign countries concerned. The name of the code shall be written in the check and be signified free:

A. B. C. Fifth.

Scott's, tenth edition.

Western Union (not including five-letter edition).

Lieber's (not including five-letter edition).

Bentley's complete phrase code (not

(Continued on Page 4)

## OVATIONS EVERYWHERE GREET JOFFRE, MARNE HERO AND DEMOCRACY'S SAVIOR



## SHIP TONNAGE A SERIOUS PROBLEM WAR MISSIONS IN CONFERENCE

Amount U. S. Can Supply  
Balancing Figure in the  
World Struggle.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The United States has today placed a considerable amount of ship tonnage at the disposal of the entente allies. Lord Eustace Percy, expert with the British mission, said today that the government had supplied certain vessels to be used according to the allies' needs, but refused to indicate what they were or if they were the seized German ships.

Lord Percy declared that the present rate of British construction of ships and the present estimated American rate could not keep pace with the present rate of destruction by submarines.

"The balancing figure in the world struggle," said Lord Percy, "is the tonnage the United States can supply."

Lord Percy's announcement was the first intimation that the shipping conferences had actually resulted in any agreement. It was taken as a forerunner of a very wide degree of cooperation in which the present tonnage and the future building powers of this country will be pooled with the allies to defeat the German submarine menace.

Lord Percy stated that the British mission had supplied the American government with every detail of the shipping problem, including the total allied tonnage, the irreducible needs of the allies; the present rate of construction abroad and the standardized building plans. The American shipping board, he said, had shown the heartiest co-operation with the fullest understanding of the urgency of the situation.

"The shipping issue," said Lord Percy, "dominates everything else and is very grave, indeed. Both the present British construction and the estimated American construction cannot keep pace with the present rate of destruction."

Must Speed Up.

"Both must be speeded up very appreciably if the seas are to be kept open. The war has resolved itself into a race between the efficiency of the British and American shipyards and the German submarine."

"The balancing factor in the world struggle is the tonnage the United States can supply." Only in case this is large can the present military service and the food supply be continued. This is a most vitally serious problem, which cannot be exaggerated.

"The United States," Lord Percy

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## MARSHAL JOFFRE VISITS SENATE

Hero of the Marne and Former Premier Received With Great Applause.

### STIRRING ADDRESS

Cheer After Cheer Greets General When He Says "Vive La Amerique."

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Rene Viviani and Marshal Joffre, heads of the French mission, were received today on the floor of the senate, which took a recess in the midst of consideration of army bill to receive the visitors. The galleries were packed with parties of distinguished visitors.

Viviani, who delivered a stirring address in French was roundly applauded. When concluded, the senate, to a man, scores of representatives, who came over from the house, and the crowded galleries arose and cried, "Joffre, Joffre, Joffre." The gray-haired marshal of France returned to the rostrum. Then waving his cap before him, he bowed low and in the soft voice that is his, said:

Cheer After Cheer for Joffre.

"I do not speak English; vive la Amerique."

Cheer after cheer greeted this and they ceased only when the hero of the Marne had left the chamber.

When applause which greeted the arrival of the French party in the chamber had subsided, Vice President Marshall said:

"The senate of the United States has had the pleasure and honor many times of receiving distinguished visitors to the republic. It had the honor of having received Lafayette and now, nearly a century later, it has the honor of welcoming the vice premier of the French government, and the marshal of France."

Senators and representatives then lined up to shake hands with each of the visiting Frenchmen.

#### Premier Makes Speech.

When Senator Stone of Missouri filed by, grasping the hand of Marshal Joffre, a ripple of handclapping came from the galleries. In response to an invitation, M. Viviani then addressed the chamber. He spoke in French, but frequently was interrupted as those on the floor who understood him were thrilled by his words.

The vice premier began by saying he had never before been in America, but that his country and the United States were devoted to the same things, liberty, equality and justice. The men of France, he said, had been compelled to gather an army from those who volunteered and those who were conscripted, not just to have an army, but to put down militarism. He paid tribute to the women of France and predicted the women of America would show the same brave spirit. The vice premier thanked America for the bond issue to help the allies, spoke of the passage of the army bill and predicted that American troops soon would be fighting side by side with Frenchmen. Cheers and applause at the conclusion of M. Viviani's address were prolonged until the senators realized that perhaps Marshal Joffre was not going to be heard. It was then the cries of "Joffre, Joffre, Joffre" joined in from every corner of the chamber and reached the proportions of a roar.

## SPANISH WAR VETERANS PLEA

Forward Letter Asking Authority to Organize Additional National Guard Regiment.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The military order of the Serpent, Spanish war veterans, has made application in letter forwarded to the war department for authority to organize an additional national guard regiment, to be known as the Ninth Illinois infantry.

The letter says that there are more than 5000 men in Illinois who are veterans of the Spanish and Philippine wars and a still larger number of men who saw service with the regular army in China, the Philippines and elsewhere subsequent to the Philippine campaign and that there are also more than 2000 men in Illinois who have seen service with the national guard. None of these men, it is said, come under the terms of the pending compulsory service bill. The letter says that several thousand of them are eager to serve in the front unless allowed to go in a unit, and they also ask that they be allowed to pick their own officers. It is specified that the regiment would be recruited exclusively from men who have served with the colors and that it would be ready for "service anywhere."

"Do you think the Chicago board of trade ever did anybody any good?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Sometimes it has and sometimes it has not," replied the governor.

## ARE TO CROSS OCEAN

### President and Cabinet Favor Sending Men to Trenches.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—President Wilson and his cabinet held a very brief session today and, while the subject of sending American troops to France at an early date was not discussed formally, it became known definitely that the prevailing view among administration officials is that a force should be sent as soon as possible.

## CONSUL CONFIRMS LOSS OF CREW

Commander of Naval Guns,  
Captain of Ship and Some  
Men Drowned.

### TWENTY MEN RESCUED

Navy Department Awaiting  
More Official Details—Not  
at Present Public.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—First official news of the submarine destruction of the American tanker Vacuum with loss of some of the American gun crew, was received today by the government.

Consul General Skinner at London, reporting the destruction of the ship, confirmed that Lieutenant Thomas, commander of the naval gun crew, some of his men, Captain Harris and some of his crew, still are missing and probably lost. Seventeen of the ship's crew and three of the naval gunners, all in one boat, were rescued.

Pending receipt of more detailed official information the navy department will not make public the names of the gun crew.

Officials of the Vacuum Oil company here, in response to a cable to London asking for further details on the sinking of their steamship, today received the following:

"Harris, captain, unofficially reported drowned. Further details later."

## CONSCRIPTION AGAIN PASSES

Bill Now Goes to Conference  
With the House—Action  
Unanimous.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The administration army bill with the conscription provision retained was passed anew today by the senate without a roll call, virtually as it approved the measure last Saturday. The bill now goes to conference with the house.

After repassing the bill, the senate arranged for conferences directing that the house be asked to appoint conferees and appointing Senators Chamberlain of Oregon, Hitchcock of Nebraska and Warren of Wyoming as the senate's conferees.

## NEW YORK NIGHT LICENSES REVOKED

NEW YORK, May 1.—Mayor Mitchell's order revoking the all-night licenses became effective today and from 1 a. m. until 6 a. m. New York has gone dry for the first time in many years.

Several popular dancing and dining places that have elaborate programs of entertainment started their last performances at 11:30 last night, and the dancing floors were closed when the serving of drinks ceased at 1 a. m.